

A Little Story Of a Big Town

By M. QUAD
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erary Press.

I stood under a lamppost on Hester street, watching the overtired children as they fell asleep, while sitting on the steps, the men as they smoked and rested, the women as they dragged themselves wearily along and purchased a bit here and there to stock the family cupboard for Sunday. On Canal, on Grand, along the Bowery, in Chatham square, men and women are laughing in good nature as they elbow each other and through the stores to purchase ornaments and luxuries. Here men and women are sullen and silent, many of them wondering where the bare necessities are to come from.

"If you won't help me we shall have to go hungry tomorrow."

It was a little old woman who had approached so softly that I did not hear her.

"Where do you live?" I asked.

She pointed to a four story tenement almost opposite.

"Any family?"

"A sick husband and four children, sir."

"Very well; lead on, and I will follow."

She kept looking back, and there was a puzzled expression on her face.

"This way—that's a child—keep to the rail—don't fear the dog—we're almost up."

"And as we reached the upper hall we turned to the right, passed down a blind hall running the other way, and presently she pushed open a door, and we entered a room lighted by a smoking lamp."

"John, children, it's a stranger come to see us," said the woman as I stood and looked about.

Here were two small rooms, three chairs, a cupboard, an old table, a wretched bedstead and more wretched bedding, on which lay a man. Across the room was a mattress, on which the children were lying as I entered. In the other room I saw a stove, a wash-tub and a bucket of coal.

"Sit down, sir," said the woman as she placed a chair.

The husband looked to be fifty years old. He had the bright eyes and the hollow cheeks of a consumptive.

"Are you a doctor?" he asked as I sat down.

"No."

"The rent is overdue, but we haven't even bread to eat," he said.

"I am not your landlord nor his agent. I simply came up to see you—to see if you were sick, to see what you needed."

"John, you know how it is with us. I asked him on the street for money, and he's come up to—to—"

"To see if you were really in need of help," I said as she paused. "Have you had any supper?"

"Just a crust for him, sir, but nothing for the rest, and but for you the children would be crying with hunger."

"Very well. I'll mind the house while you go out. Get bread, butter, milk, sugar, potatoes and meat."

"You—you don't mean it?" she gasped.

The man rose up on his elbow to get a better look at me, and I saw something like alarm in his face. To quiet him I said:

"The case is clear enough. You used to get along all right, but sickness came; you could no longer work; you have reached your last penny. Why shouldn't I help you a bit?"

"It's sadly enough we need it, God knows, but—"

"But you can't make out why I came up here?"

"No, sir."

"Well, don't worry about it. Queer things are always happening to all of us. How long have you been ill?"

"Over a year, sir."

"And how have you lived?"

"By using the few dollars I had put by and by selling whatever we could spare until we are as you see us. I once earned my \$3 a day, sir, and no poor man's family was better cared for."

"And today you are penniless and hungry?"

"Aye, sir, and as I laid here I'd have cut my throat if I had a knife."

By and by, as we talked, the mother and children returned. I heard the latter shouting, even on the lower stairs. Each had a load, and the wife returned after a lamp, a bottle of wine and some other things. Poor soul! She was laughing and crying by turns, and to have seen those forlorn children sit down on the floor and eat the dry bread as famishing wolves devour their prey was something to pain your heart.

"It's real meat, John," said the woman as she came to his bedside—"real meat, and real potatoes, and real sugar and tea, and there is a God after all!"

"Yes, there is a God, Mary!" he whispered as he wept.

And while I sat there the wife cooked supper, and the hunger of all was satisfied, and the two smaller children afterward knelt at the bedside and repeated the Lord's Prayer and were asleep three minutes later.

It was only a drop, only a little ray of hope shining through the darkness and gloom of their poverty and despair, but to have caught that one ray filled them with new strength to battle in the future, and I had touched elbows with still another phase of humanity.

Excursion to New York, Monday, September 22, via the Central Vermont Railway.

Leave Barre 11:20 a. m., due Palmer 6:20 p. m., stop twenty minutes for supper, arrive New London 9:05 p. m., leave New London 11:00 p. m., via the steamer Chester W. Chapin, arrive New York 7:00 a. m. the following morning. Final return limit to arrive back at starting point until Sept. 30, inclusive. See flyers for particulars.

CURRENCY BILL PASSED

House Adopts It With No
Material Change, 286

to 84

24 REPUBLICANS
VOTE FOR IT

So-Called "Gold Standard"
Amendment Stands—
Sent to Senate

Washington, Sept. 19.—Under forced draught, the House yesterday afternoon passed the administration currency bill, and thus finished its part of a remarkable session—one that has already to its credit the vital legislation contained in the tariff and income tax bills.

Despite the assaults of the Republican and Bull Moose opposition at every stage, the Owen-Glass bill breezed through the House by a decisive vote. It was the expected that happened, and the bill now goes to the Senate. There it will get the acid test of the "elder statesmen." The first struggle over the passage of the bill in the upper chamber will be far more vigorous and time-consuming than in the House.

After much parliamentary jockeying, Progressive Leader Murdock succeeded in forcing a roll call on the motion to recommit, and that disclosed a vote of 266 to 100 against it.

The bill finally passed the House by a vote of 286 to 84. Twenty-four Republicans and 14 Progressives joined with the Democrats in voting for the bill.

It was sent to the Senate and there referred to the banking and currency committee.

Some House Democrats were inclined to look with disfavor on an amendment incorporated in the measure Wednesday night at the suggestion of the banking committee. The amendment, proposed by Representative Pease (Rep., Ohio), included a statement that none of its provisions were calculated to repeal the law of 1900, prescribing the gold-money standard or to disturb the parity of money. Chairman Glass, however, declared that the amendment only made clear the meaning of the bill as originally framed.

Representative Wingo of Arkansas demanded a record vote on the so-called gold standard amendment, and on a division 165 Democrats and Republicans voted for it and 45 Democrats voted against it. A roll call was ordered. This changed the vote to 298 in favor of the amendment to 69 against it. All those voting "No" were Democrats.

The Progressives offered a motion to recommit the bill to the committee with instructions to incorporate a provision to prohibit interlocking directorates in national banks. This was defeated, 200 to 71.

William H. Berry of Philadelphia urged the Senate banking committee at yesterday's hearing not to empower the proposed federal reserve banking board to fix an arbitrary discount rate in the bill. Such a provision, he said, would give financial cliques practical control of the money market. Discount rates should be regulated solely by business conditions, he said.

"There must be actual competition on both sides of the bank counter," said Mr. Berry.

Increase in Production of Mineral
Paint.

According to figures compiled by W. C. Phalen of the United States geological survey, there was a remarkable increase in 1912 in the production of natural mineral pigments, including ochre,umber, sienna, metallic paint, ground slate and shale, and mortar colors. The total output last year was 74,657 short tons, valued at \$561,683, an increase of 11,918 short tons in quantity and of \$62,872 in value. The increase in quantity was shared by all the natural pigments except umber and sienna, 200 short tons less of which were produced in 1912 than in 1911.

In 1912, 106,497 short tons of pigments made from ores, valued at \$9,507,895, were sold, an increase of 25,880 short tons in quantity and of \$2,164,133 in value. These pigments are zinc oxide, leaded zinc oxide, zinc-lead, sublimed white lead or basic lead sulphate, and sublimed blue lead or blue fume.

The production of chemically manufactured pigments in 1912 amounted to 228,135 short tons, valued at \$26,326,232, an increase over the 1911 production of 27,388 tons in quantity and of \$2,375,988 in value.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES DISAPPEAR

Chronic Sufferers Find Relief
After Few Doses of Croxone.

If you are bothered with backache or rheumatism, have disagreeable, annoying bladder or urinary disorders to contend with—or suffer with any other of the many miseries that come from weak kidneys, here is a guaranteed remedy you can depend upon.

It is a positive fact that Croxone promptly overcomes such diseases. It soaks right in and cleans out the stopped-up kidneys and makes them filter and sift out the poisonous waste matter from the blood. It neutralizes and dissolves the uric acid that lodges in the joints and muscles, causing rheumatism; soothes and heals the delicate linings of the bladder.

More than a few doses of Croxone are seldom required to relieve even the obstinate, long-standing cases. You will find Croxone entirely different from all other remedies. It is so prepared that it is practically impossible to take it without results. An original package costs but a trifle, and your druggist is authorized to return the purchase price if Croxone fails to give the desired results the very first time.—Adv.

"GETS-IT," for Corns Surely Gets Them!

It's the Corn Cure on a New Plan—Gets Every Corn Quick and Sure.

"If you're like me, and have tried nearly everything to get rid of corns and have still got them, just try the new, sure, quick, easy, painless way—the 'GETS-IT'!"



"Talk About Your Corn-Getters! 'GETS-IT' Surely Is the Real Thing!"

new-plan corn cure, "GETS-IT." Watch it get rid of that corn, wart, callous, or bunion in a hurry. "GETS-IT" is as sure as time. It takes two seconds to apply—that's all. No bandages to stick and fuss over, no salves to make corns sore and turn true flesh raw and red, no plasters, no more knives and razors that may cause blood poisoning, no more digging at corns. Just the easiest thing in the world to use. Your corn days are over. "GETS-IT" is guaranteed. It is safe, never hurts healthy flesh.

Your druggist sells "GETS-IT," 25 cents per bottle, or direct if you wish, from E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.—Adv.

COAL RECORD BROKEN.

Illinois Mines Nearly 60,000,000 Tons in 1912—Is Third in List.

The production of coal in Illinois in 1912, reached the great total of 59,885,226 short tons, with a value at the mines of \$70,294,338. These are record breaking figures for the state, according to E. W. Parker, the coal statistician of the United States geological survey.

There are 109 counties in Illinois, and coal is mined in just one-half of them. The coal formations underlie a number of other counties, the total productive territory occupying nearly three-fourths of the entire state. The total coal area is estimated at 35,600 square miles, a larger area than in any other state east of the Mississippi river, and exceeded only by the coal fields of Montana and North Dakota. The Illinois coal fields comprise the western part of a broad, relatively flat basin, whose eastern border is in the western part of Indiana and whose southern extremity extends under Ohio river into Kentucky.

Many Large Mines Operated.

The coal production of Illinois is from six different beds, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, but in some places doubt exists as to the exact correlation of the beds. Nos. 6 and 7 being especially confused. What is generally designated No. 7 in southeastern Illinois is identical with No. 6 in the southwestern part of the state. Bed No. 6 is by far the most important one in the state. It averages six feet in thickness over a wide extent of territory and is mined at depths varying from 50 to 800 feet. Nearly 60 per cent of the total output of the state is taken from this bed, and if to the coal reported as from No. 6 is added that reported as from No. 7, the percentage from this bed would probably exceed 60. The mines operated on No. 6 coal, about 275 in number, average a production of over 100,000 tons each.

Bed No. 5, which is the one chiefly worked in the Danville district and in the north-central and southeastern parts of the state, is second in importance, and produces over 25 per cent of the total. Bed No. 2, or the "Big Muddy," produces a little over 10 per cent. The biennial shut-down which has now become a regular incident in the spring months of the even years in Illinois coal mining occurred as usual on April 1, 1912, but in this case was in marked contrast to the preceding one of 1910. Trade conditions in 1912, while not all that might be desired, were better than in 1910 or 1911, and in order to take advantage of them and to prevent further loss of markets through the intervention of West Virginia coal, the operators did not prolong the struggle. The miners were given an advance of five cents a ton, and work was generally resumed after an idleness of 30 to 60 days. In 1910 operations were suspended for nearly six months during which some markets were lost that have not been recovered. The statistics of production in 1912 show that the relatively short time lost, as compared with 1910, was made up partly through a greater intensity of labor before and after the suspension, and partly by increased production with machines. The production in 1912 reached the highest record ever attained, exceeding the previous maximum, 53,679,118 tons, made in 1911, by 6,206,108 tons, or 1.6 per cent. The value increased \$10,774,800, or 18.1 per cent, from \$59,519,478 in 1911 to \$70,294,338 in 1912.

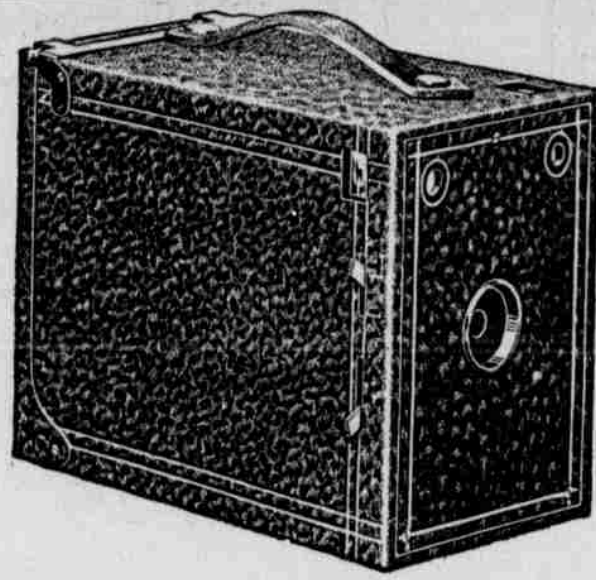
The increased labor efficiency is exhibited by an average output per man in 1912 of 767 tons against 701 tons in 1911.

Illinois Has Good Markets.

In spite of the increase of over 6,000,000 tons in 1912, Illinois still fell below West Virginia in tonnage and continued third in rank among the coal producing states. With regard to the value of the output, however, Illinois beat West Virginia by more in dollars than it was surpassed by that state in tonnage. West Virginia's output in 1912 exceeded that of Illinois by 6,901,461 tons, whereas in value Illinois had the advantage by \$7,502,104. The explanation lies in the fact that the operators of Illinois are favored with the large consuming markets close at hand, while the producers in West Virginia must ship their output to distant points with the disadvantage of transportation expenses. On the other hand, natural conditions, as well as lower labor cost are favorable to the West Virginia producers, and a great part of the advantage gained by Illinois in one way is lost in another. The average price per ton in Illinois in 1912 was \$1.17, against \$1.11 in 1911. The average price for West Virginia coal in the two years, respectively, was 96 cents and 90 cents. In fuel value, West Virginia coal will average about 20 per cent higher than that of Illinois. The average selling value of Illinois coal is from 20 to 25 per cent higher than that of West Virginia.

Illinois shared with the other states

Read About



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The Barre Daily Times has been selected as one of a syndicate of newspapers throughout the United States, to place within easy reach of its readers a fully capable, easily operated camera.

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These cameras all bear the Eastman Co.'s trade-mark and it is evident that they would not put out a camera under their name unless it was a dependable, picture-making outfit, and neither would The Times handle it.

The camera makes "time" or "snap shot" pictures, and is suitable for portraiture, landscapes, street scenes—all general amateur work.

And The Times offers to its readers the opportunity to secure, for a short time, one of these real camera bargains, and with the camera we will supply a Premo Film Pack and complete instructions without extra charge.

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EXTRA CHARGE

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SIX COUPONS
and One Dollar and Forty-nine Cents
of consecutive Dates

OUT OF TOWN READERS may secure one of these outfits, but must include Ten Cents Extra for Parcel Post

COUPON WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE TWO

the credit of a decreased death record in coal mining in 1912, compared with the preceding year. According to the statistics compiled by the United States bureau of mines, the number of fatalities in and about the mines in 1912 was 159, against 172 in 1911. Only three deaths were due to explosions of gas or dust.

"What's in the Paper?"

A question often asked in a family is "What's in the paper?" The answer generally depends upon the mood of the reader at the time. "Nothing in it," is sometimes heard. An agent is sometimes told "I don't want your paper, you don't have anything in it." The possibility of such replies led us to investigate a little and see what was in our paper and here are the results of a hasty review of the edition of September 10, 1913.

The names of 2,063 persons were mentioned in the news items, a large proportion of them residents of Caledonia county. Many of them were mentioned either as visiting or visitors, but every reader of the paper must have seen the name of some person out of that large number, the mere mention of which was of interest.

Outside of the minor items there was mention of 14 accidents, 11 births, eight marriages and eight deaths. There were 27 articles of general news, about half of them events within the county and remainder in Vermont. In addition there were the editorials and press comment giving the editorial ideas of our editors.

In the advertising columns there were 99 different advertisements with 163 distinct articles advertised. In many cases the article was described and the price for the same given. It is a rare person who could not find reading to his advantage in this wide variety of merchandise offered.

This was only one of the 52 papers a year subscriber gets for the sum of \$1.50. So this amount of information cost the yearly subscriber a trifle under two cents an dime mail. It must be a small man, indeed, who would complain that he is not getting his money's worth every time The Caledonian comes into his home.

We would like to mention the amount of work that is connected with the collection of items about more than 2,000 persons and such a wide variety of news matters. It takes time and work by the many different people engaged in their collection. Perhaps some one says "They didn't have it right about me." Of course you know more about your actions than a person handling the news of about more than 2,000 other persons besides you. You might help us get it "right about you" by telephoning the correspondent in your vicinity what you have done. If you would help the correspondents we could easily publish items about more people than we do now. But the thing we wish to

especially impress on the minds of our readers is that The Caledonian is doing a large amount of work for your benefit and we believe if you will compare the expense of your weekly paper with your other expenses you will find more service done for less than three cents a week than in any other item of expense.—St. Johnsbury Caledonian.

Harry Thaw and Justice.

The American people are so sympathetic with the under dog that it is no wonder if on occasions too much sympathy is extended and the pendulum swings too far. A ready example of what may happen is supplied by the case of Harry Thaw. Wherever he goes the crowd seems to side with him. People who were quick to denounce him at the time he murdered Stanford White now hope he will be set free. The psychology of the situation is not difficult to understand, but its consistency is not apparent.

Mr. Thaw deserves a square deal and he appears to be getting it, it may turn out that as a matter of law he ought to be free. Nobody can deny that if he is a sane man, as he contends that he is, he ought not to be locked up the rest of his life in an institution where the other inmates are insane. He was acquitted of the murder of Mr. White. Whether that verdict was just is beside the case. He has escaped from Mat-tewan, and the question is, should he be returned to the custody of his officials.

Let his case be judged on its merits and let the public waste no unnecessary sympathy on him. He is entitled to justice, no more and no less, and it should not be colored by the golden tinge of the Thaw pocket.—Boston Globe.

Redmond a Self-Made Man.

To those who are belittling John W. Redmond because he aspires to a position on the supreme court bench, it may be well to say he is a self-made man. He has made himself what he is; he was not "born with a silver spoon in his mouth." Born of a humble parentage, he has worked himself up to an honored position at the bar. That he is rated among the brightest lawyers in the state and has built up a large clientele by his own ability is sufficient evidence of his qualifications for the position to which he aspires. It is the self-made man that the plain, common people admire.—Morrisville News and Citizen.

QUALITY OF WATER IMPORTANT.

Impure or Highly Mineralized Waters Sometimes Cause Heavy Money Losses.

The quantity of water used in modern human industry is so vast, its applications are so varied, and its essential characteristics are so distinctive that water may be considered the most important mineral used in the industrial arts. Immense quantities of water are necessary for many manufacturing operations. Every pound of writing paper made, for instance, has required the use of no less than 40 pounds of water, and in some paper mills as much as 1,600 pounds.

The quality of the water best suited for use in any particular industry is also a matter of considerable moment. An iron-bearing water cannot be used in a bleaching without previous purification. A calcic carbonate water is undesirable in leather making, as it causes brown stains on the hides and may also produce a reddish leather which has a low market value.

The quality of the water used in the steam boiler is of interest to the engineer, because upon it the profitable production of steam in large measure depends. The life of the boiler also is in no small degree determined by the care taken to supply it with proper feed water. With a noncorrosive water which does not form hard scale, a stationary boiler may last 30 to 35 years, but a corrosive water may make it useless in five years.

Many waters, especially spring waters, that are comparatively free from mineral matter in solution are known to be strongly corrosive when used in steam boilers. Free acids, such as hydrochloric, sulphuric and nitric, are very corrosive, attacking iron easily, and waters containing them must therefore be neutralized before they can safely be used for steam making. Water showing no sign of acidity before it enters the boiler sometimes develops corrosive properties when it is heated. Water containing magnesium chloride in solution, for instance, may be neutral under ordinary conditions, but at high temperatures and under increased pressure of the boiler hydrolysis occurs, forming free hydrochloric acid, which vigorously attacks the boiler shell and tubes. The scale from calcic carbonate waters is loose and can be removed by blowing off. Calcic sulphate waters, on the other hand, form a hard, tenacious scale, the removal of which is sometimes very difficult. Hard scale conducts heat poorly.

ly. A waste of 15 to 20 per cent. of fuel has been known to be caused by hard scale only 7 to 8 millimeters thick. Boilers thus overheated are liable to blister and to crack, and many serious explosions have resulted from overheating scale-lined boilers.

Salutary Effect of Scale.

Though a thick, hard scale is detrimental to a boiler, a thin coating of scale is often distinctly advantageous. This is especially noticeable where corrosive waters are used for making steam. Rain water and even melted snow cause pitting of the plates and more or less general corrosion. As a protection against the ravages of waters of this kind, the occasional addition of a little lime-water is recommended, so that a thin coating of scale may be formed.

GRANDMA USED SAGE TEA TO DARKEN HAIR

She Made Up a Mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to Bring Back Color, Gloss, Thickness.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant, remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, gray or dry, scraggly and thin. Mixing the sage tea and sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," thus avoiding a lot of muss.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant.—Adv.



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